

EUROPEAN LETTERS.

THE CITY OF BERNE AND ITS
QUAINT CATHEDRAL.

A Strange Old Clock and Hand,
some Public Buildings—Lake Le-
man by Chillon's Walls, Set Off
by the Forests of Arve.

BERNE, SWITZERLAND,
August 18, 1889.

Just how know it, the dull blue wave
Which lathes the ancient wall of Chillon?
Hast thou seen the grand shadow of the
rocks of Arve?
Reflected in that azure sea?
Knowest thou why and its steep crest
And the toothed ridge of Jura?
Hast thou seen them? Tell me, hast thou
seen them?
Come here to these scenes, and never leave
them.

A very pleasant rest of twenty-four
hours gives time to visit many points of
interest in this capital city of our sister
republic, and it is found in a very attractive
place, combining both old and new. The
streets well paved, and a fountain of pure
water flowing profusely at many of their
intersections from stands of stone carved
in many grotesque designs.

A visit to the old cathedral well repays
the time it takes. The interior, impressive
in size but plain to austerity, indicates
its intense Protestantism, while outside
there remain many sculptures, probably
placed there under its Catholic builders.
These present most quaint and almost
grotesque ideas of its architect. A group
of figures over the door illustrates the
parable of the sheep and goats, and the
distressed countenances of the latter, es-
pecially of one terrible *roue* who the devil
has firmly in his iron tows, ready to
send him to the most infernal of penalties;
while the happy sheep actually do seem
rejoiced at the contemplation of the mis-
ery of those who were so lately their
friends and neighbors.

This strange idea is again strongly
presented by the life size figure of the
Ten Virgins. The five wise, with burning
lamps view with the complaisance of
Pharisees the distressed countenances of
their weeping sisters, as with empty oil
cans and extinguished lamps they turn
sadly away.

The chief characteristic of Berne is its
devotion to beauty. The legend is that its
founder was almost killed by one of these
ferocious animals, and in gratitude for his
escape named his city Berne, or The Bear,
and so the name seems to be the tutelary
saint of the Bernese. His burly form, in
all strange positions, meets you at every
turn, and in a large number of these crea-
tures are pampered at the city's cost.

A very strange old clock is another of
the sights of Berne, and it is curious to
see the crowds of tourists filling the nar-
row street and craning their necks to see
its strange developments as each hour
approaches.

The public buildings are handsome and
well appointed, and near by a terrace
affords an extended prospect of snow
clad peaks, from which we can scarcely
tear ourselves away, but linger long after
the setting sun has withdrawn its glori-
ous light. A tablet presenting a very
faithful view, gives the name and height
of each, from which we copy the most
prominent to help our remembrance of
this glorious scene:

	METERS.	FEET.
Wetterhorn.....	3,703	12,144
Bergschhorn.....	3,657	12,130
Schneehorn.....	3,080	10,103
Finsterarhorn.....	4,275	14,026
Eiger.....	3,975	13,205
Monch.....	4,105	13,633
Jung Frau.....	4,166	13,836
Sillerhorn.....	3,705	12,320
Breithorn.....	3,434	11,263
Spaltenhorn.....	3,480	11,417
Morgenhorn.....	3,625	12,053
Weisse Frau.....	3,661	12,203
Blumhorn.....	3,670	12,233

N. B.—The first figures are metres, which
are calculated at 3 1/2 feet each. We
are not sure this is correct.

GLION, SWITZERLAND, AUGUST 18.
If the expression "an earthly paradise"
ever suited a spot in this world, this is
the one. Imagine us this peaceful San-
to Domingo, surrounded by flowers, rich and
glorious, spears of gladioli, of all shades,
endless profusion, heliotrope filling the
air with its delightful fragrance, a charm-
ing lot inviting us to its "table d'hôte,"
but even our hunger must go unappeased,
so long as daylight permits us to turn
our eyes, rapturously around, above, be-
low us, around us, to rest upon this
sweet garden, and the pleasant people,
old and young, all full of happiness and
enjoyment; above us at the towering,
snow clad alps, striving to pierce the
heavens, and see whether even there any-
thing can be found more pure and white
than itself; below us at the calm breast
of the lake of Lemman, of which Byron
wrote

"Lake Lemman lies by Chillon's walls
A thousand feet in depth below."

And from the lovely shore of which we
have just been elevated probably two
thousand perpendicular feet, without ef-
fort on our part, by the help of one of
those curious inclined, water-worked
railways, such as we described at Lu-
erne.

These ingenious contrivances are here
called "funiculars," and seem very
popular, as they are certainly well adapted
to make the climb of these dizzy, pre-
cipitous mountains.

Our quotation from Byron reminds us
to say, that we have visited the famous
castle of Chillon, on whose "snow white
battlement" we can look at this moment,
standing boldly out into the lake, and
set off by the dark forests of Mount Ar-
ve, whose cliffs seem to overhang, and
threaten the cruel old prison with the de-
struction its horrors deserve.

The awful scenes here enacted were
brought vividly to mind, as we counted
the seven columns of stone in the dun-
geon,

"And in each pillar there is a ring
And in each ring there is a chain,
That binds a living thing
For in these limbs its teeth remain"

and as we trod over the graves of the
two brothers, our heart was opened
afresh for the lonely survivor, whom in
justice we could not see.

"And it was liberty to stride
Along my cell from side to side,
And up and down and then athwart
And tread it over every part,
And round the pillars one by one
Returning where my walk began."

Wonderful mankind to select a spot so
blessed of God, to perpetrate the atrocities
that these walls have witnessed, and
strange inconsistency, within a few feet of
this horrible dungeon, we find a chapel,
in which no doubt during the very mo-
ments of the poor prisoner's anguish, his
tormentors were engaged in offering
worship to Him, whose mission was to
bring "peace, good will towards men."

After deciding each hour for the past
two weeks, that the place in which we
were at that moment, was the most beau-
tiful on earth, once more we must revoke
all that we have heretofore written, and
say that now we know that none can be

THE BAND OF APACHES.

WILL NOT BE REMOVED FROM
ALABAMA JUST NOW.

The sentence of Lieut. Irvine ap-
proved by the Secretary of the
Navy—The American Sailors Re-
leased from Custody.

WASHINGTON, September 3.—It is not
probable that the war department will
take any steps in the matter of removing
the band of Apaches from Mt. Vernon
Barracks, Ala. Secretary Proctor said
this morning there is a mandatory
statute providing for the confinement of
these Indians at some government
barracks, and there is no better place
than where they now are. The Indian
Rights Association has made a proposi-
tion to purchase a large tract of land in
North Carolina, to which the Indians
could be removed, and where they could
live in partial freedom, headed by that
old warrior, Geronimo, but Secretary
Proctor is not disposed to act until he
sees the purchase consummated. In fact,
it would seem that he is inclined to think
the tribe is pretty well cured for now.

The Secretary of the Navy has approved
the findings and the sentence in the case of
Lieut. John C. Irvine, who was tried by a
naval court martial, of which Capt.
Thos. O. Selfridge was president, con-
vened at Newport, August 14. This
officer was charged with scandalous con-
duct, drunkenness on duty, neglect of
duty, and absence without leave. The
court found him guilty, and sentenced
him to suspension from rank and duty,
on furlough, for three years, and to re-
tain his present number in his grade
during that period.

Captain Kellogg commanding the
United States Osage, now at Newport
News, has been ordered to release two
seamen who had been arrested. These men,
together with a third man, were aban-
doned on that Island by the schooner
Anna. When the Osage arrived, one of
the men was dead, and surrounding cir-
cumstances pointed to homicide. Upon
the return of the vessel to New York, the
report was sent to the department, and
the men were held in custody pending
action by the authorities here.

The captain of the schooner, an American,
was exonerated from all blame, and the
question then arose, was there sufficient
grounds for the prosecution of the sur-
vivors for homicide? The report was
referred to the department of justice, for
an opinion by the attorney-general, who
decided that no prosecution could follow.

In the first place, there was no evidence,
that the man had been killed in self-
defence, and then again, whether or not
murder had been committed, the United
States would have no jurisdiction over
the case, as the crime occurred in foreign
boundaries.

The official trial of the cruiser Bal-
timore, built by Cramp, of Philadelphia,
for the Government will take place next
Tuesday. The board will first examine
the vessel to determine her strength and
value for her construction, before she is
filled with coal and other weights to give
her correct displacement. The board
consists of Capt. Kirkland, president,
Capt. Hawson, chief engineer, S. L. P.
Glass and naval constructor W. H. Lan-
gley.

Bond offerings to-day aggregated \$854-
100, at 105 1/2 for air and 106 1/2 per cents,
and 128 for loans; all accepted.

GENERAL LONGSTREET
Denies the Charges of Vandalism
in East Tennessee.

MEMPHIS, N. C., September 3.—Edward
A. Oldham, editor of the *Chickasaw*, has re-
ceived a letter from General Longstreet,
denying the charges recently made by a
Washington correspondent to the effect
that during the war he had driven the
ladies of ex-President Johnson's family
out of their home in Tennessee, and had
turned the elegant mansion into a hospi-
tal, broke into the library and distrib-
uted the books and papers among the
soldiers, including a blue book spell-
book highly prized by Johnson.

Longstreet says in his letter, which will
appear in the *Chickasaw* to-morrow: "There
is not a word of truth in the assertions
contained in the article. Had there been
it is hardly possible that such facts could
escape notice for so many years. The
Union people within our lines were under
the same orders and treatment as were
the people of the South. Unionists who
wished to go North were given safe conduct,
and when they asked for escorts were
sent out under military protection. There
was no case of small pox in the com-
mand during that winter, so far as I
now remember, and the Confederate
army never entered upon the march. The
army was healthier than any other of
the Confederates in the field. During my
first visit to Washington after the sur-
render, I called to see General Grant,
Secretary Stanton, and President John-
son. The latter gave me quite a long
and pleasant interview, and he in-
vited me to make another call next
day. The following day I had another
sitting of probably an hour's duration.
At no time of our conversation did he
allude to the conduct of the Confederates
in East Tennessee or elsewhere, ex-
cept in connection with the subject of
the South who can never receive
amnesty—Mr. Davis, General Lee, and
yourselves. You have done the Union cause
too much damage."

THE BLUE AND THE GRAY.
Grand Army Men Guests of Con-
federate Veterans.

RICHLAND, Va., September 3.—Lincoln
post, Grand Army of the Republic, of
Newark, N. J., arrived here this morning.
They were met at the depot by the Geo.
E. Pickett camp of Confederate veterans,
and the Lincoln Light Infantry, headed
by the Blues' band. The visitors were
escorted to Capital square, where com-
mander Reeves, of the Pickett camp, in-
troduced J. Taylor Ellison, mayor of the
city, who welcomed the visiting veterans
in language, and in a most cordial and
fraternal manner. A response was made in
equally as fitting terms by comrade
Edward B. Smith, of Lincoln post. The
line was reformed, and the visitors' post
was marched to quarters at the Exchange
Hotel. The intention of the committee of
arrangements was to take the visitors to
Seven Pines battlefield, where a sham
battle was to be among the attractions.
The train started, but, when four miles
out of the city, the engine ran off the
track. No one was hurt. This necessi-
tated the return of the party. To-night,
however, the guests were placed aboard
the electric cars, and conveyed to Blad-
den's Park. To-morrow the visitors will
be taken down the river on a visit to the
monitor fleet, thence to Drewry's Bluff,
and on their return they will be enter-
tained at a banquet.

THE MEETING LAST NIGHT.
Only a small number of citizens were in
attendance upon the public meeting at
the court house last night, to hear Mr.
Arthur Arrington, secretary of the South-
ern Inter-State Bureau of Immigration
explain the objects and benefits of that
organization. A local branch of the bu-
reau was organized at the conclusion of
his address with Mr. Geo. S. Powell as
president, and Mr. Walter B. Gwyn, sec-
retary, and it is to be hoped that much
good to Asheville and the west will be
the result of its creation last night.

A BANK CASES.
CRESTON, IOWA, September 3.—The L.
S. Brooke's Bank at Lenox has closed its
doors. No one knows anything of the
situation yet.

THE UNITED VETERANS.

COMMANDER GORDON'S AD-
MIRABLE ADDRESS.

"A Brotherhood Over Which the
Genius of Philanthropy, Patri-
otism, Truth and Justice Shall
for All Time Prevalent."

ATLANTA, Ga., September 3.—The fol-
lowing is the address of Commander John B.
Gordon, of the United Veterans' Confed-
eration, on the occasion of his ac-
cepting command:
H. D. S. UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS,
ATLANTA, Ga., September 3, 1889. J.
To the ex-soldiers and sailors of the
late Confederate States of America—
The convention of delegates from differ-
ent States which assembled in New Or-
leans on the tenth of June effected a gen-
eral organization designated as the
"United Confederate Veterans." It is
designated as an association of all bodies
of ex-Confederate soldiers and sailors
throughout the Union. The convention
adopted a constitution, and did not the
great honor to elect me general, which
position I accept with peculiar gratifica-
tion. Preliminary to the issue of any or-
ders, I wish to call general attention to
the objects of this association, and to ex-
plain in their accomplishment the active co-
operation, not only of every survivor of
the Southern armies, but also that large
contingent, the sons of veterans who,
too young to have received the
benefits of war, have nevertheless
received with you the baptism of suf-
fering and of sacrifice. The first article
of the constitution of the association
declares that the "objects and pur-
poses of this organization will be strictly
social, literary, historical and benevolent."
It is endeavor to unite the general feel-
ing of all associations of Confederate
veterans, soldiers and sailors, now in
existence or hereafter to be formed to-
gether, authentic data for an impartial
history of the war between the States;
to preserve the relics or mementoes of
the same; to cherish the ties of friendship
that should exist among men who have
shared common dangers, common suf-
ferings and privations; to care for the
disabled and to extend a helping hand to
the needy; to protect the widow and or-
phan and to make and preserve the rec-
ords of the services of every member, as
far as possible, of those of our comrades
who have preceded us in eternity."

The last article provides that neither
"discussion of political or religious sub-
jects, nor any political action shall be
permitted in the organization, and any
association violating that provision will
forfeit its membership. Comrades,
no argument is needed to secure for these
objects your enthusiastic endorsement.
They have burdened your thoughts for
many years, you have cherished them
in sorrow in poverty and in affliction.
In the face of misconstruction, you have
held them in your hearts with the
strength of religious convictions. No
misunderstandings can defeat your peaceful
purposes for the future. Your aspira-
tions have been lifted by more force and
urgency of surrounding conditions than
place far above the petty considerations
of partisan triumphs. The honor of the
American republic, just powers of federal
government, equal rights of States, in-
tegrity of the constitutional union,
questions of law and the enforcement of
order, have been the subjects of your
true and devoted thought. The ex-soldiers
of the South and their worthy descendants,
that you realize the great truth that a
people without memories of heroic deeds,
heroic sufferings and sacrifices, is a people
without a history; that to cherish such
memories and recall such deeds, which
crowned with success or consecrated
in defeat, is to idealize principle
and strength of character; to intensify
love of country and convert defeat
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